NEWPORT MERCURY.

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New Publications,

RECENTLY RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, *at their Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.*

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Also, just received,

A FEW more Copies of that high interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR, *in the Southern Department of the United States.*

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with likeness of Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE of this State.—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenious stamp of a *patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Jan. 30, 1813

Deblois & Breese,

No. 112, Thames-Street.

OFFER for sale, a general Assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, on reasonable terms for Cash approved Notes.

N. B.—They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, Jan. 15.

TO LET,

ONE of the best stands in Wickford, and possession given the 25th of March next, consisting of a large and convenient House, a large shop, barn and chaise-house, about half an acre of good land, and a well of water.—It is conveniently situated for a public house and store and has been occupied as such by Mr. *William Pearse*.—To any person wishing to set up a store to put out saving, it will be found very convenient. For further particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN FOWLER.

Wickford, Jan. 25.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the town of Middletown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *Joseph Freeborn*, late of said Middletown, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed by said Court for that purpose.—Notice hereby given to the creditors of said deceased, that we will attend for that purpose, at our respective dwellings from time within said term.

ELISHA ALLEN, PELEG SANDFORD, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOSEPH BROWNELL, *Adm'r.*

Middletown, Jan. 20, 1813.

NOTICE

LEFT at the Store of G. W. MARTIN & Co. about 8 months ago, a Trunk and Matross, directed J. C. It.—The owner may receive them proving property and paying charges—Apply to

G. W. MARTIN.

Newport, Jan. 29.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, March 1, 1813, *at XI o'clock A M. on the premises, unless previously disposed of at private sale.*

A LOT of Land, situated on a lane near the south end of the Town with a large building thereon, formerly used in the Manufactory of Spermaciti Candles, and which might with a small expence be converted into a convenient Dwelling-House.—Also, a large Iron screw and bar, several coppers of various sizes, a number of cedar tubbs, iron plates, and sundry other implements. The screw and coppers, are suitable for the use of clothiers and dyers.—The conditions of purchase will be made known at the time and place of sale—Any person inclining to purchase the estate, or any of the materials separately, at private sale, may have a view of them, and receive liberal encouragement by applying to

ROBERT ROBINSON.

Newport, Jan. 28.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

To be Leased at Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair weather, if not the first fair day after, on the premises.

THAT pleasant and beautiful Estate, late the property of JOB ALMY, deceased, consisting of a good House, Barn, Crib and other buildings thereon, and three Acres of Land adjoining the same, with an Orchard thereon, about One mile from the State-House.—Said House has been improved as a Public House, but will suit the Gentleman or Farmer.—*Also*, Nine Acres and one quarter of Land, adjoining the Town Pond.—Conditions made known at the time and place.

Newport, Jan. 29.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March

THAT well-known FARM in Tiverton, late the residence of Col. John Cooke, deceased, together with all the buildings and privileges thereto belonging.—Said Farm contains about 200 acres, and in goodness of soil and beauty of situation is surpassed by none in this state —For further particulars apply to Capt. ELISHA BROWN in Tiverton, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, in Newport.

Jan. 28, 1813.

New Goods.

JUST Opened by the Subscriber, at No. 175, Thames-street, a general assortment of staple and Fancy Goods, of the newest fashions, consisting of:

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, forest cloths, imperial and brunswick cords, stockingnets, velvets, elegant vestings, fearnoughts, coatings, flannels, baizes, elegant ginghams, calicoes and prints white and coloured cambricks, British shirtings, India cottons, rose Blankets, all sizes; Lutstrings and Ribbons, kidderminster and Venetian carpetings, Bombazets from 2s 3d to 5s 3d per yard, wildbores, leno, book, india-book, and spider Muslins, French lawns, oilcloths, gloves and hosiery.—With almost every article usually found in a Dry Goods store.

A L S O,

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong and Imperial Teas, of very highest flavour, for particular family use.—Fresh Currants and drum Raisins; a few barrels of

Fresh Buck Wheat FLOUR,

Free from grit, by the barrel or smaller quantity

☞ A complete Assortment of American Manufactured GOODS, and Cotton Yarn, from the Manufactories of *Almy, Brown & Slater.*

EDWARD W. LAWTON.

Newport, Nov. 20.

TO LET

And possession given the 25th of March next.

A FARM in Boston Neck, about 1 mile north of the South Ferry, containing about 630 Acres of good Land.—Any person wishing to hire, may know the terms by applying to SILAS CASEY, living on the premises.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 4.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Bushels coarse SALT, at Store, No. 3, Perry's Wharf.—Apply to *Franston & Shaw*

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, July 24.

Highly Important!

ON MONDAY last, in BOSTON, No. 18816, in the 7th Class of HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY, came up a Prize of

20,000 dlls.

And was sold to GEORGE W. MARTIN of this Town, sometime after the commencement of the Drawing of the Lottery, by

J. C. SHAW,

At his TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE, where have been sold in the short space of Thirteen Months, besides many other Capital Prizes, Two Tickets, which have drawn the enormous Sum of

35,000 dlls.

Thus putting it beyond a doubt, that *SHAW'S OFFICE* is the most Fortunate in the United States, in proportion to the number of Tickets sold.

Those in pursuit of an Independent Fortune, will do well in future—*If they wish to obtain Prizes*—to call at the above Office, where the Goddess of FORTUNE has pledged herself to distribute her favors with a liberal hand.

Orders for Tickets in the 4th Class UNION COLLEGE LOTTERY, now drawing, 20,000 Dollars Highest Prize —warranted undrawn—and for *Plymouth Beach Lottery*, which will commence drawing in Boston, Feb. 12th, are received as usual.

Prize Tickets in all the Lotteries taken as Cash.

Truly Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 118, Thames-Street.

JOSIAH C. SHAW.

Newport, Jan. 8.

Plymouth Beach Lottery,

WILL commence drawing in Boston on the 12th of Feb. next.

Abstract of the Scheme.

1 Prize	of	12,000 Dollars,
6	of	1000
8	of	500
50	of	100
50	of	50
100	of	20
300	of	10
4580	of	7

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no Deduction.—The first drawn Blank will be entitled to Five Hundred Dollars.—Orders for Tickets, Wholes $5, —Quarters $1 37—will be received until Feb. 1st, at the above price, at which time they will rise to $5 50—Quarters to 1 50, at the *Truly Fortunate Lottery & Exchange Office of* J. C. SHAW, where adventurers in want of high Prizes, will find it for their interest to apply for Tickets.

Newport, Jan. 8.

William D'Wolfe,

Has for Sale,

SIXTY Tons Swedes IRON, assorted; and 70 Tubs STEEL.—Also, a Quantity of Cotton, and an assortment of Cotton Goods.

Bristol, Dec. 26, 1812.

WANTED,

TO live in a small Family, a single middle aged Woman, who has been accustomed to young Children, to take the principal charge of a child, and to assist in some of the lighter work of a family.—Such a person, recommended as one of good character, may hear of suitable encouragement, by applying at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan. 15.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 50 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIE, in Portsmouth, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 19.

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1813.

LIFE OF MAJOR MURRAY.

THE following singular history of the latter part of the life of Major MURRAY, has become peculiarly interesting, on account of a claim now pending in the Probate Court, in Boston, for that part of his property which is said not to have been disposed of in his Will, and which was shipped to this country a short time previous to his death.—The claim is made in behalf of JOHN MOREY and MARY HARVEY, of this town, who say, that Major MURRAY was their Brother; that his real name was JAMES MOREY, and that he was born in this Town.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, *of May* 19, 1807.

Died, at Calcutta, on Tuesday evening, the 23d Sept. 1806, JAMES MURRAY, Esq. late a Major in the service of Holkar. He was a most amiable man, and an intrepid soldier. He had, during a long career of honorable service, acquired a handsome fortune, and was on the eve of his departure to his native land, to enjoy in dignified repose the hard-earned fruits of his dangers and toils. But, alas! Death, whom he had so often faced, and never feared, by a sudden and unexpected attack, cut him off in the prime of his days; and, on Wednesday morning, he was committed to the silent grave, a melancholy instance of the vanity of human expectations, possesions and honours.—Some of his late companions in arms attended his funeral, and bedewed his sod with manly tears, warm from congenial and affectionate hearts.

Major MURRAY was a native of North-America. The ships of the United States lying in the river had their flags hoisted half-mast, during the day, as a tribute of respect to the memory of their brave countryman.

The following circumstances relating to this gentleman, have been communicated to the editors of this Gazette, for publication, by a gentleman who arrived here in the Juliana, from Calcutta.

"Major MURRAY was a native of NEWPORT, State of Rhode-Island: his real name was LILLIBRIDGE; why he assumed the name of MURRAY is not known.——At an early age he left his relations in consequence of some ill-treatment he had received from some one of them, and went to sea. After a number of voyages, he arrived at Tranquebar, on the Coast of Coromandel, about the year 1790, where he formed the resolution of going into the interior, for the purpose of entering into the service of some one of the petty princes, who at that period were particularly desirous of having Europeans as officers, to command their troops. This resolution he accomplished, in company with another person, (whose name is not known,) with some difficulty, as they had to pass the posts then possessed by the English, who were extremely vigilant to prevent Europeans going into the country.—The life which LILLIBRIDGE now led, required a constitution as robust as he possessed; an invincible courage; and a presence of mind, which no danger could appal.—It is well-known what species of petty warfare has for many years existed almost unremittingly, in the vast Peninsula of India: the continual jarring of interests; the jealousy of various small powers of each other; joined with the intrigues of the Europeans, who have alternately held possessions on the Coast; have made that unhappy country the seat of rapine, desolation, and war. It was in the service of the Mahrattas, that LILLIBRIDGE became noted for his superior bravery. With these people he continued nearly 15 years, traversing the country from Cape Comorin to the frontiers of Persia.—In the service of Holkar, the celebrated Chief of the Mahrattas, LILLIBRIDGE, who was now called MURRAY, became first known to the British, by saving, at the most eminent risk of his own life, the lives of some of their Officers, who had fallen into Holkar's hands, and who had ordered them to be put to the sword.——It was shortly after this business, that he quitted the service of Holkar, and raised a number of cavalry in his own name, with which he took possession of a district of country. Before he attained this, he had experienced every reverse, that such an undertaking could be subject to, being at one time at the head of only 7 or 8 men, not more than half-armed. When the war broke out, between the British and Scindeah, in which Holkar assisted the latter, Murray immediately proclaimed the British government in the part of the country where he was, and joined Lord Lake, with about 7000 horse. It was at that period that Marquis Wellesly issued the proclamation, recalling all British subjects from the service of the native princes, under the penalty, in case they did not come in, of being treated as traitors, should they afterwards be made prisoners. Murray could not be estimated as one included in the proclamation, which by those whom it did include and who could escape from their different situations; was immediately obeyed.—Several in the service of Holkar, who were so unfortunate as not to get away, were murdered by him.

"Murray coming in under different circumstances from the other, was treated by the British General with greater consideration, and there was seldom a dangerous service in which he was not employed, remaining still with the command of the cavalry he brought with him At the siege of Bhurtpore, where the British army lost nearly 10,000 men in four attempts to storm, Murray was in continual action, and obtained the character of the best partizan officer in the army.—Holkar was outside of the British with 70 or 80,000 horse, and the signal of assault on the fortress by the British, was the signal for the attack on the outside. The events of that siege are but little known, as the British kept them secret. It was certainly a most bloody business, and shewed but little generalship or even common sense, on the part of Lord Lake.

"At the conclusion of the war, Murray, who had accumulated a handsome fortune, determined on returning home, and for this purpose remitted his funds to Calcutta, and repaired there himself.—He was but little satisfied with the rewards he had met from the British government in India, for services which were certainly of eminent utility. He had been made a nominal major in the service, and received permission to return to America, with half-pay.—He declared to the writer of these particulars, that it was his intention to return again to India, if he could get a few brave fellows to join him; a few such landing on an unfrequented part of the coast; and getting into the interior, among the Mahrattas, would be sufficient to shake the British empire in India to its centre. It is to the character of this man and two or three other Americans who have signalized themselves in India, that we owe the honor of being included in the treaties between the British government and Sindeah and Holkaa, by one of the articles of which, the two latter expressly stipulate to engage no Americans in their service.

"A few days before MURRAY was to embark for America, a fall from his horse caused an internal rupture, which, being ignorantly treated, ended in a mortification in his bowels and in death.

"Major Murray was of middling stature, his countenance was good; his person well formed; his agility was remarkable—he was supposed to be the best horseman in India; unexcelled in the use of the broad-sword. There was an instance of his being attacked when alone, by seven Mahratta horsemen, three of whom he killed, and effected his escape from the other four.—He was extremely modest on the subject of his own exploits, scarcely ever speaking of them; and when he did speak of any of the scenes he had been in, he was seldom the hero of his own tale. He was strongly attached to his countrymen—the name of American alone was sufficient for him; and many of his countrymen, perfect strangers to him, experienced his liberality in the loans of considerable sums.

"The greater part of his property remains in the hands of Alexander M'Clintoch & Co. of Calcutta, unwilled. In the will he did make, he has, unfortunately for his relations in this country, made no mention of his real name, nor is it supposed that there exists any possibility of proving that his name was Lillibridge, although it was well understood, by those who knew him intimately, that that was his real name —It was supposed, that the sense of former injury, made him thus neglectful of his near relations in America."

WANTED,

TEN Shares in one of the Banks in this Town, for which Cash will be paid.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Jan 8

From the London Courier of Nov. 25.

LIEUTENANT GAMAGE.

WE communicated yesterday the particulars of the execution of this young Officer. It appears that since his condemnation he had entertained no hopes of pardon, and had taken so little sustenance as nearly to starve himself —The crime for which he suffered, was killing a Sergeant of Marines.—— The following is his speech upon his trial:—

DEFENCE.

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Hon. Court,

"IT is with the utmost poignancy of feeling, with the deepest bitterness and regret, that I appear before you, in my present awful and unfortunate situation.—To the wretch hardened in crimes, and growing grey in the pursuits of villainy, the recollection of having actually deprived a fellow-creature of existence, the divine gift of the Creator, must ever crowd his imagination with a load of the most intolerable ideas.

"How then can any power of language express the multiplied pains of my situation, the pangs of remorse which swell in my bosom with the most heart-rending sensations on the remembrance of the past, through an unpremeditated and deeply-lamented act, which has led to this investigation.—Ah, God, could years of banishment and pain atone for the mania of a moment; could tears of blood, or sobs of acutest grief recall the flighted spirit, the scorpion's sting which now rankles in my bosom, might be removed, and the fever of a young man be succeeded by peace of mind, and the sweetness of content: but, alas! what human power can re-kindle the vital spark, or illuminate the faded eye; the flood of affliction and the humane tear are in vain; they rend my soul, but yield no consolation to its wound

"Thus, though impressed with the deepest contrition, my imagination recoils with horror and indignation at the shocking imputation of Murder, though the unfortunate man did indeed fall by my hand, the violent mutinous tenor of his conduct, heightened by the most aggravated circumstances to me, his Commanding-Officer, in the act of carrying on the duties of my situation, worked me to a phrenzy of passion, in the tempest of which he fell a sad victim of his own consummate obstinacy. —Of a very different nature from the whirlwind of rage, by which he was swept from among men, is the prepense malice, of the deliberate and insidious Murderer.

"God Almighty knows my heart bleeds at the recital; but it is a duty I owe to myself, and to the world, to draw your attention to my situation as a first Lieutenant, and the consequent provocation; and I fondly hope this honorable Court will accompany me in my feelings as an officer, and as a man. A complaint had been made to me by the carpenter of the ship, of the deceased, who had conducted himself in the most riotous and disorderly manner, to the said person:—weighing the circumstances, I, with a lenity natural to me, and which I trusted I shall prove to have ever been my character, from high evidence, ordered him a slight punishment, too trifling in its nature, and not unbecoming his situation as a soldier, merely to walk the quarter-deck with a musket in his hand, and to which I was induced by a prepossession in his favour, and a wish to preserve him from condign punishment, which must have been the consequence, if the regular steps had been taken.—When, with insufferable contempt, better expressed by the carriage and demure countenance and eye than by language, he impertinently refused to submit; I again and again commanded further compliance, the same provocation was renewed, I flew to my weapon, and here, before God, and my country, I most solemn disclaim any intention to endanger the life of the deceased; and declare, I meant simply to intimidate, and thereby force obedience to my orders. Acting on this principle, I several times struck the musket, which the deceased held in his hand, and desired him to walk about—this seemingly had the desired effect—he shouldered arms, and my sword was returned to its scabbard. But in the very same moment, my soul still glowing with indignation at his outrageous audacity of air and aspect, he again refused compliance, and dared me to the fatal act.—The imposing attitude of the man, the fierce arrangement of his features, his high ingratitude and disdain, working on my imagination, already infuriated by repeated exasperation, that like a flash of lightning across my brain, reason forsook its seat, raging madness usurped the sway, and my sword obeying its hurried mandate, was passed into his body.

Cruel! cruel! most cruel sword! which at once plunged him into eternity—to appear unprepared before his God—and me into the deepest gloom of misery and remorse. I trust I do not request the indulgence of this Honorable Court with a repetition of my regrets—what bosom can deny the sigh, or what eye the tear, when charged with the death of a fellow creature, under any circumstances whatever! The full heart feels relief on the hearing forth of its sorrows; and though no pencil can portray the anguish which preys upon my mind at this moment, yet I feel some consolation in thinking that this man was formerly the object of my lenity—when, from motives of compassion, and the just sense I entertained of his professional abilities, I had shielded from punishment, though implicated with the serious charge of mutiny. From this circumstance, I hope it will appear to this Honorable Court, that there was no premeditated malice against this unhappy victim of my misguided passion;—and that a moment's cool reflection, would have rather induced me to stretch forth that arm for his preservation, instead of his destruction.

"I cannot look back, on this unhappy event, without suffering the most painful sensations, not only as it respects the deed itself, but also as regards a sort of unhappy destiny, and not as a casual occurrence.—God forbid that I should for a moment dare to arraign, or even to call in question, the justice of an everlasting Providence: but if ever fate preponderated the action of an individual, or hurried him to a crisis, some unknown power with cruel and desperate sway, tyrannised on that lamented day over the affections of my heart, and dashed its calm placidity with the tumultuous waves of violence and rage.

"I must claim the indulgence of this Honorable Court for occupying so much of its valuable time, if I have deviated from the subject before them; but when they recollect the very critical situation in which I am placed, I hope they will be ready to pity and forgive the wanderings of the mind.—I shall beg leave to call the attention of the Court to the testimonies I shall advance, to prove the general calmness and indulgence of my temper, towards every one in public and in private. I have more particularly at this time to lament the death of my much-respected friend and commander, Capt Roshbrooke, as also the absence of Admiral Dixon from this country, but yet I trust I shall still be able, from the testimony of Captains Trollop and Brainer, and another Officer in the Court, and of many of my mess-mates and brother Officers—and what must tend still more to convince this Honorable Court of the extent of my clemency, as it respects my conduct to those placed under my command, together with my other depositions, the leading men of the Griffin are also ready to bear testimony. I trust the warm and artless effusions of their manly and unsophistocated hearts, will sufficiently convince this Honorable Court of the repugnancy of my nature to the act; and that nothing but the irritating conduct of the deceased, could have made me out-step the bounds of reason and justice.

"A seeming obedience returned the blade unpolluted to its sheath, when an unexpected recurrence of the event, under aggravated circumstances, overwhelmed at once my discretion and my judgment, and drove me on to commit the horrid deed, with which I stand arraigned at the Bar of this Honorable Court. When I turn my thoughts towards the melancholy catastrophe, the retrospect is agonizing in the extreme, but I look forward to whatever may be the result of this Court-Martial, with becoming deference and resignation, which can only proceed from a conscience awakened to its guilt, and assisted by the Divine Power—I feel supported by the confidence of ever having acted on humane and honorable principles. I know myself incapable of committing an ill action, and am horror-struck at the magnitude of this.

"I trust there is not a spectator in this Court, who does not believe these emotions to be the genuine inmates of my breast;—if there be any amongst them of a contrary opinion, I address them in the language of the Apostle, "Would to God you were altogether such as I am, except these bonds."

"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of this Honorable Court, in your hands I place my honor and my existence, the hopes and fears of my family, and all that is valuable to the Officer, the Gentleman, and the Man, fully sensible they can be no-where so safely confided as to the breast of those of my own profession, the pride and boast of my country, and the terror of its foes. I have proved before you, as before my God, the case of my unfortunate situation, and whilst you decide on my future destiny, I earnestly entreat you to remember, "That earthly power doth then shew likest God's, when mercy seasons justice."

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 25.

The following Message and Documents, were communicated to Congress this day.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit for the information of Congress, copies of a correspondence between John Mitchell, agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax, and the British Admiral commanding at that station.

I transmit for the like purpose copies of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the secretary of the navy.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 25, 1813.

Frigate President, Boston, Jan. 14, 1813

Sir—Herewith you will receive two muster-books of his B.M. vessels Mosselle and Sappho, found on board of the British packet Swallow.

As the British have always denied, that they detained on board their ships of war, American citizens, knowing them to be such, I send you the enclosed as a public document of their own, to *prove* how illy such an assertion accords with the practice. It will appear by these two muster-books, that so late as August last, about one-eighth part of the Mosselle and Sappho's crew were Americans! consequently, if there is only a quarter part of that proportion on board their other vessels, they have an infinitely greater number of Americans, in their service, than any American has yet had any idea of. Any further comment of mine on this subject I consider unnecessary, as the enclosed documents speak but too plainly for themselves.

I have the honor, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Paul Hamilton, Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Mitchell, agent for prisoners of war at Halifax, to the Secretary of State, dated 5th Dec. 1812.

"I cover you a copy of a correspondence which took place in consequence of different applications I received either by letter or personal from persons detained on board his B. M. ships of war in this place.

I merely mentioned to you that the admiral had assured me that he would discharge all the citizens of the United States who were in the fleet, and actually did discharge several. This induced me to think I should be correct and in the perfect line of my duty in sending him a list of the applicants to me, and requesting an enquiry to be made, and discharge granted, to all who were citizens of the United States. I therefore covered a list of the names now enclosed to you, which produced a letter to me of the same date, (1st Dec. 1812.) I read it with surprise, because some of the men had informed me, their Captains had refused to report them to the Admiral;—now, if no one here was or is allowed to do it, their situation is hopeless!—It is not my place, sir, to reason with you on this business, *proof of nativity* in his first letter is a strong expression, and how many who can't obtain it! The second paragraph, in the second letter, prevents my interfering—and *I have been obliged to send a man away, requesting him to apply to his commanding officer.*

Mr Mitchell to admiral Warren.

December 1, 1812.

Sir—Since the sailing of the last cartels in which you were pleased to send home several Americans who had been in his B. M. service, others who are now on board of the Centurion and Statira, have requested me to procure their discharge and to be sent home. Will you sir, have the goodness to direct an enquiry and order the release of such as are citizens of the United States.

Besides the enclosed list I am told there are others whose names I have not.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Adm. Warren's answer to Mr. Mitchell.

December 1, 1812.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date respecting some men therein mentioned on board his M. ships under my command said to be citizens of the United States, and in reply beg to acquaint you, that whenever I have representations from the captains of any part of their crews being citizens of America, with *sufficient proof of their nativity*, I have directed their discharge from the service—I must observe to you that I cannot permit the interference of any applications from men belonging to his Majesty's ships, *but through their commanding officers*, and in your department of prisoners of war, I shall at all times be most happy to receive your communications.

I have the honor, &c.

Mr. Mitchell to Admiral Warren.

December 3, 1812.

Sir—I had yesterday the honour to receive your letter, dated the 1st inst and observe that you cannot permit the interference of any applications from men on board his Britannic Majesty's ships, but through the commanding officers. Desirous of conforming, as far as possible, to established regulations, permit me the honor to enquire of your Excellency, if by your letter I am to understand, that I am not to receive the applications of seamen declaring themselves citizens of the United States, who are on board his Majesty's ships of war, and communicate the same to you? If this is the meaning, I shall most certainly conform, though I must lament the regulation.

I have the honor, &c.

Admiral Warren to Mr. Mitchell.

December 4, 1812.

Sir—In reply to your letter dated yesterday, I have to acquaint you that whenever any address is made, relative to men on board his Majesty's ships, it must be by the Commanders of such ships direct.—I cannot *permit* any application by other persons, in time of war, but in the above mode.

It will always afford me pleasure to attend to your wishes in any respect relative to the situation or exchange of prisoners, or to afford any aid or relief in my power.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

The message and documents after being read, were referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

LOAN BILL.

The house have been employed the most of this day, on the loan bill. Mr Milnor renewed his motion made in committee of the whole to amend by inserting "that the interest to be allowed for the same should not exceed per cent. per an." The motion was *negatived*, ayes 35, noes 65—Mr. Milnor then moved to amend so that the interest should not exceed 6 per cent. per an. to be paid quarterly; this motion was also *negatived*, ayes 36, noes 69.

Mr. Talmadge then moved the amendment which he had moved in committee of the whole, that the stock which should be sold, to execute the law, should not be sold *under par*.—This motion was also *negatived*, ayes 44, noes 67.

Mr. Pitkin then moved, as an amendment, that the President shall within 20 days after the next meeting of Congress (supposing the next meeting to be on the 1st Monday in December next) lay before the house a statement of the amount of certificates which shall have been sold by virtue of the act, and the rates of such sales.

Mr. Stow moved an amendment to this amendment—That the President shall lay before the house such statement on or before the 1st Monday of February, 1814

Mr. Stow's amendment was carried, ayes 75, noes 37. Mr. Pitkin's was also carried, ayes 100, noes 8.

Mr. Sheffy, (Virg.) moved that the stock to be created by virtue of this act shall not be sold at more than 10 *per cent. discount.* This motion was *negatived.*

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the 1 4 per cent. to be allowed to agents who may sell the stock—*negatived.*

The bill was then engrossed for a third reading to-morrow In the course of the debate on the amendments proposed, it was acknowledged by the administration party, that their object was not to restrict the government as to the mode of procuring the loan: that if it appeared necessary to allow more than 6 per cent. they might sell the certificates at a discount, so as to give the lender more than 6 per cent. rather than the certificates on the face of them should promise more than that rate.

MILITIA & REGULARS.

The bill for calling forth the militia to repel invasions, &c. with some amendments from the Senate, was read and passed. Also the bill for raising 20,000 twelve months men, with an amendment from the Senate. The amendment vests the power of appointing the officers which shall not be appointed during the session, with the President, to be appointed in the recess.

An amendment from the Senate to the bill relative to importations from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, was concurred in.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Archer, (Md.) chairman of the committee to whom was referred the subject of the canal from the Delaware to the Chesapeake, reported a bill for authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for a certain number of shares to effectuate that object, upon certain conditions. Referred to a committee of the whole house.

The navy pension bill was read a 3d time, and passed, with an amendment proposed by Mr. Talmadge, that the Treasury of the United States should not, in any event, contribute to the fund for the pension.

LOAN BILL.

The engrossed Loan Bill was read a third time, and on the question, Shall the bill pass? Mr. Gold spoke against the bill, in which he demonstrated the great importance of public credit in any nation, and shewed that in this bill we were diregarding principles, heretofore held sacred as well by us, as by every other civilized nation.

Mr. Pitkin followed on the same side, and showed that no provision was made, or contemplated to be made for the security of the lender: That no funds were provided, even for the payment of the interest—nothing was pledged but the promise or faith of the public.—That as to the 8 millions of dollars, the permanent fund pledged for the redemption of the public faith, and pledged by the bill, it is absorbed by more than five millions of dollars, as appears by the following statement which he made to the house.

1st. Interest and reimbursement of the old debt	$ 3,800,000
2d. Interest on loan of 1812, exclusive of Treasury Notes, say 10,000,000 dollars,	600,000
3d. Reimbursement of Loan of 1812, falling due by special contract in 1814,	750,000
4th. Residue of Treasury Notes, authorized in 1812, but not issued till 1813, and falling due in 1814, say	1,000,000
	$ 6,150,000
5th. Sum necessary to purchase stock when below par, say	500,000
	$ 6,650,000

Charges to be made this session.

1st. Interest on Loan of 23 millions, for 1813, payable in 1814,	$ 1,380,000
2d Treasury Notes to be issued this session, payable in 1814,	5,000,000
	$ 13,030,000

The question on the passage of the bill authorising a Loan of 16,000,000 of dollars, was taken by ayes and noes, and carried ayes 7-, noes 38.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill for issuing 10 millions of Treasury notes; after some trifling amendments the committee rose, reported the same, and it was ordered for a 3d reading to-morrow.

Wednesday, Jan 27.

Mr. Widgery presented the petition of sundry officers praying additional compensation. Referred to the committee of claims.

An engrossed bill authorising the issuing Treasury Notes for the year 1813, was read a third time.

Mr. Milnor asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Potter spoke against the bill, and Mr. Cheeves replied to the various arguments urged against the bill.

Mr. Pitkin replied in order to shew that in some parts of Mr. Cheeves' speech he had misunderstood what he said yesterday, and recapitulated the parts he alluded to—on the passage of the bill the question was put and carried Ayes 79—Noes 41.

[The bill authorises the President of the United States to cause to be issued Treasury notes to the amount of five millions of dollars; and also, if he shall deem it expedient, to issue a further amount, not exceeding five millions of dollars; provided the amount issued under the latter provision shall be deemed and held to be in part of the loan of sixteen millions of dollars authorised by the bill passed yesterday The notes to bear interest at the rate of five and two fifths per cent per annum, to be redeemed one year after the day on which they are respectively issued.]

Mr. Randolph moved that the house should now consider the Resolution he offered some time ago, calling upon the President for a roll of persons having office or employment under the government of the United States. Mr. R. said he had permitted the resolution to lie on the table thus long, because he did not wish to interrupt the business of vital importance He now called upon the house to consider it, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were as follows—For the consideration, 80—against it 30.

Mr. Blackledge moved to amend the motion by adding, "and where they happen not be natives of the United States, the country of their nativity and the length of time they have been in the country"

Mr. Desha moved an indefinite postponement, of the resolution, and asked for Ayes and Noes—Ayes 47, Noes 60.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Blacklodge, and negatived.

Mr. Wright moved to insert "except such as he (the President) may think for the public good."

This creating a laugh the sagacious Member withdrew it—and then moved to insert the words "of a public nature," after the word employment,—carried. The question was then taken by ayes and noes and carried. Ayes 69, Noes 36. A committee of two was appointed to wait on the President with it.—Adjourned.

By the last Mails.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 30.

We do not mean to act the part of some who believe that the dynasty of Bonaparte has now arrived at its close and suffer our wishes to take the place of cool and dispassionate judgment—Whether he will be allowed longer to blaspheme his Maker, and to insult all that is virtuous on earth, or awful and holy in Heaven, to render his condemnation more dreadful, are questions reserved for the decision of a mighier tribunal than ours. But that the elements of his power contain within themselves the materials of his own dissolution, we think may be proved as plainly and distinctly as any moral proposition. He has changed the habitudes of the European continent; he has extinguished merchandize and agriculture, and by so doing, imparted a general and predominant passion for arms. Bonaparte first conquers them by the superiority of his military prowess; they are then turned into his ranks to fight his battles, and in the course of one or two campaigns they become as active and expert in the field as the legions of the conqueror themselves. They are torn from their houses and

their firesides, from all that is dear to them to afford a reluctant assistance towards the accomplishment of his ambitious designs. Now, we will submit this proposition to any man of common sense, whether there is not in this a plain indication of the future fall of French tyranny, and of the emancipation of Europe. Is nothing to be allowed for the jealousy with which one state beholds the aggrandizement of another; nothing to the reluctance with which mighty empires submit to the domination of foreign masters ; nothing to the indignant feelings excited by the friends and relations of those who are driven, hand-cuffed like criminals, into his ranks, to encounter all the hardships of his bloody campaigns, and to die in foreign countries ? There surely is ; and the more nations he conquers and drives into his ranks afterwards, the more brittle and insecure does he hold the tenure of his authority. It was only by the ascendancy of his military skill in the first place that allowed him the exercise of such power, and this very principle he is now imparting to neighboring nations. Can we believe if Italy, for instance, was now possessed of the internal resources that she once was, with the knowledge that she now has of Bonaparte's system of warfare, that her soldiers would so quietly submit to such tyranny ? Undoubtedly not. The Italians are now a different race of beings from what they were when Bonaparte first invaded them ; they have forsaken their effeminate character ; they are now a hardy race of warriors, seeking their deaths amid the snows of Russia. Thus does Bonaparte administer a future cure by his infliction of present evil—it was thus that the empire of Rome was finally subdued—We believe that his fall will be no gradual declension. When once the tide of fortune begins to turn, we believe, and for the reasons abovementioned, that his most formidable enemies will be those of his own household.

Thus Bonaparte, absorbed by his favourite projects of preserving his own dynasty, renders it more frail and uncertain by every new conquest. Had he contented himself with subjugating the countries merely, there might have been a probable hope of his retaining in the person of his descendants possession of his power ; but when he teaches them also, by serving under him, the manner of gaining his victories, nothing short of a miracle can prevent their profiting by this knowledge afterwards. Who does not see in this, that every successive victory endangers his dynasty the more ? He is already the conqueror of that empire, one of whose poets once said, as proudly as he can now say :

"Long as the imperial capital shall stand,
"Rome's majestic lord the conquer'd world command.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 2.

The correspondent of the Evening Post, at Washington, writes, that the rumor there on the evening of the 27th was, that the Emperor of Russia offered to mediate for a Peace between Great-Britain and America !—and that Sweden has made known to our Government her dissatisfaction at our permitting French privateers to be fitted out of our ports, and that she intends to remonstrate, formally, against this practice.

It is also said at Washington, that the Committee of Foreign Relations intend recommending the passage of a Law to prohibit the employment of British subjects in the public and private vessels of the United States.

The privateer sch'r Eagle, Capt. Donnelly, of this port, captured on the [illegible] of Dec. an English schooner with a cargo of Dry Goods, invoiced at [illegible],000. Also a vessel under Spanish colors, with a very valuable cargo, acknowledged by the supercargo British property. They were both manned and ordered for the first American port.

NATURALIZED SEAMEN.

It appears by the report of the Secretary of State, that in the 16 years, from 1796 to 1812 inclusive, there have been 1530 naturalized citizens enrolled as American seamen in the custom-houses of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated January 27.

"We have had from seven to eleven deaths daily for a week past. Albany seems lately to have attained the height of dissipation, this winter, till within a short time past. Plays, parties and assemblies, seem to have almost been the [illegible] of our gayer circles. Now, indeed, the scene is changed. 'The mourners' literally 'go about the streets.' Scarce a person I meet but has lost a relative or friend."

Of the Fever at Albany, says the Columbian, we give the following, as the most direct account we have been able to obtain. Whether it is exaggerated by terror or not, our readers will finally determine. The alarm is unquestionably serious and great. And we shall not be disappointed to hear of an adjournment of the Legislature if the sickness does not abate. We are told that Gen Wilkin, of Orange, and Mr. Lorillard, of this city, are among the members attacked by the prevailing complaint.

Extract from Albany, Jan. 29.

"I have omitted closing my letter until the 29th, in order to give you the report of a committee that the Legislature appointed for that purpose. It is the only regular report made of the sickness. The corporation has made no provision for reporting deaths or sickness. Eighty-five persons are now sick of the epidemic, under the care of Drs. Low, Wendell, Beck, Yates, Bay, and Stearns, who are one-third of the physicians ; 255 persons are now sick with this disease ; 732 have had the complaint ; more than 60 have died ; 22 interments have been made from the 1st to the 21st ; 22 had been interred on the 4 succeeding days ; 12 interments yesterday, the 24th. This ends the report of the committee. How many have been interred to-day we cannot tell.

"I presume the number to-day has been about the same as it was yesterday. The disease is malignant, but not infectious, unless under particular circumstances. I have been particular, expecting the accounts would be much exaggerated before they reached you. The legislature, much alarmed, talk of adjourning ; two of the members have died—three more quite sick. Some of them have gone away without leave.—It is expected there are not as many new cases as there have been—some deaths are very sudden—others live from 2 to 3 days—some much longer and die with a relapse."

Newport,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1813.

From the United States' Gazette, of January 30, 1813.

The intimation which we a few days since copied from the Federal Republican, that a grand jury had found bills of Indictment against the British Consul at Alexandria and Mr. Baker, for High Treason, must be erroneous. If the Consul had been arrested, as was represented, the fact must have been made known before this ; and as to Mr. Baker, he is now in this city, and has been for some time, appearing in all public places, and visiting in fashionable parties.

The Aurora says, that Government has at length seized upon the clues of a *treasonable conspiracy*. *Conspiracy !* It is utterly impossible such a suggestion can be true with regard to native Americans. There can have been no conspiracy in which they were associated. We know not what the President may have discovered, or have communicated to Congress, but no one, who has a just opinion of his countrymen, can believe for an instant in a conspiracy by them.

The new Secretaries of War and the Navy, have entered on the duties of those offices.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 20,000 men for one year, having finally passed Congress, awaits only the signature of the President to become a law.

The following gentlemen are elected Representatives to the 13th Congress, from the State of New-York, viz. ;—John Lefferts, Ebenezer Sage, Egbert Benson, Jotham Post, Peter De Novelles, Thomas J. Oakley, Thomas P. Grosvenor, Jonathan Fisk, Abraham Hasbrouck, Samuel Sherwood, John Lovett, Hosea Moffit, John W. Taylor, Elisha J Winter, Z R. Shepherd, Alexander Boyd, Jacob Markil, William Dowse, Joel Thompson, Morris S. Miller, William S. Smith, Moss Kent, James Geddes, Daniel Avery, Oliver G. Comstock, Nathaniel W. Howell, Samuel M. Hopkins—19 *Federalists and* 8 *Democrats.*

From the BOSTON GAZETTE *of Thursday last.*

We understand that Mr. John Beath, an ingenious mechanic of this town, has invented a new weapon of warfare, which in the present state of our country, promises to be of great public utility—it is called the SPRING ROCKET, and is intended principally to fire shipping. Viewed in this light, the Spring Rocket is supposed to be far superior to the Congreve Rocket so celebrated in the European world—the latter will pass through the rigging of a vessel without material injury, while the former will fasten itself so effectually by the springs attached to it, that nothing but a miracle could save the vessel from destruction.—We understand he can make them range from one to three thousand yards, and with a little variation they may be made equally as destructive on the land, as they are contemplated to be on the water. From the acknowledged ingenuity of the inventor, we feel persuaded many improvements will be made such as will give them importance on board all our national vessels, and in all our forts, and such as will entitle him to the gratitude, countenance and support of his country.

The following [illegible] is in the highest degree honorable to the candor, understanding and patriotism of the Editor of the Albany Register, SOLOMON SOUTHWICK, Esq.

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

GEN. HAMILTON.

The distinguished part taken by the late illustrious *Alexander Hamilton*, in the formation of our Constitution, and the subsequent organization of a system of Administration, is well-known to the world. The Union was at one time divided almost exclusively between the friends and the foes of his system. To the latter class we became attached in early life, and as the impressions of young and ardent minds are too often received without examination, and acted upon with zeal, nothing was more natural than that we should be led to entertain strong prejudices against the name of Hamilton—Time and experience, however, have cured us of our prejudices—and we have long been convinced, that HAMILTON was all that a great and good American Statesman ought to be : And with this tribute of an honest conviction, thus explicitly avowed, we introduce to our readers the following document, from the pen of that illustrious character, which has lately come to light, and is very interesting, inasmuch as it places, in a clear point of view, his sentiments as a friend to American freedom.

From the Virginia Patriot.

Mr. Davis—During the last session in which Mr. Pickering was a member of the Senate, I was permitted to copy from the original, the following letter. I was desirous of publishing it at the time ; but Mr. Pickering observed that he should probably give it to the public, with other matter he was preparing for the press, the next summer. So much misrepresentation and falsehood has been propagated with regard to the part taken in convention by General Hamilton, I consider it important that this letter should no longer remain generally unknown, and I presume Col. Pickering can have no objection to its publication.

Your obedient servant,

NEW-YORK, Sept. 16, 1803.

My dear Sir—I will make no apology for my delay in answering your enquiry some time since made, because I could offer none which would satisfy myself—I pray you only to believe that it proceeded from any thing, rather than want of respect or regard.—I shall now comply with your request.

The highest-toned propositions which I made in the convention, were for a President, Senate and Judges, during good behaviour ; a House of Representatives for three years.—Though I would have enlarged the legislative power of the general government, yet I never contemplated the abolition of the state governments ; but on the contrary, they were, in some particulars, constituent parts of my plan.

This plan was, in my conception, conformable with the strict theory of a government purely republican ; the essential criteria of which are, that the principal organs of the Executive and Legislative departments, be elected by the people, and hold their offices by a responsible and temporary or defeasible nature.

A vote was taken on the proposition respecting the Executive. Five states were in favor of it ; among these, Virginia ; and though, from the manner of voting by delegations, individuals were not distinguished, it was morally certain, from the known situation of the Virginia members, (six in number, two of them Mason and Randolph, professing popular doctrines) that Madison must have concurred in the Vote of Virginia ; thus, if I sinned against republicanism, Mr. Madison was not less guilty.

I may truly then say, that I never proposed either a President or Senate for life ; and that I neither recommended nor meditated the annihilation of the State Governments.

And I may add, that in the course of discussions in the convention, neither the propositions thrown out for debate, nor even those voted in the earlier stages of deliberation, were considered as evidences of a definitive opinion in the proposer or voter. It appeared to me to be in some sort understood, that, with a view to free investigation, experimental propositions might be made, which were to be received merely as suggestions for consideration. Accordingly it is a fact, that my final opinion was against an Executive during good behaviour, on account of the encreased danger to the public tranquillity, incident to the election of a magistrate of this degree of permanency. In the plan of a constitution which I drew up while the convention was sitting, and which I communicated to Mr. Madison about the close of it, perhaps a day or two after, the office of president has no greater duration, than for three years.

This plan was predicated upon these basis—1. That the political principles of the people of this country, would endure nothing but a republican government. 2 That in the actual situation of the country, it was itself right and proper, that the republican theory should have a fair and full trial.—3. That, to such a trial, it was essential, that the government should be so constructed, as to give it all the energy and the stability reconcilable with the principles of that theory. These were the genuine sentiments of my heart, and upon them I then acted.

I sincerely hope, that it may not hereafter be discovered, that through want of sufficient attention to the last idea, the experiment of republican government, even in this country, has not been as complete, as satisfactory, and as decisive, as can be wished.

Very truly, dear sir, your friend and servant,

A. HAMILTON.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq.

The following gentlemen are elected to represent the State of New-Jersey, in the 13th Congress, viz.—James Schureman, Richard Stockton, William Coxe, Jacob Hufty, Lewis Condict, and Thomas Ward.—*Four Federalists and Two Democrats.*

One of the Twenty Thousand Men.

The Governor of the State of New-York, has granted a *conditional pardon* to one Franklin Smith, who was sentenced to the State Prison at hard labour for FOUR years, for Horse-stealing, on consideration that he enlist in the Army of the United States, and serve therein, during the term of FIVE years.

Married,

In this town on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Mr. JAMES SISSON, of Portsmouth, to Miss ANN G. WOODMAN, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Woodman, jun. of this town.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Feb. 6, 1813.

ENTERED.

Schooner Topaz, Crane, New-York : sloop Resolution, Winslow, Washington.

CLEARED.
NONE.

12,000 dlls.

HIGHEST PRIZE ! ! !

Plymouth Beach Lottery,

WILL commence drawing in Boston on the 12th of Feb.

Abstract of the Scheme.

1	Prize of	12,000	Dollars.
6	of	1000	
8	of	500	
50	of	100	
50	of	50	
100	of	20	
300	of	10	
4580	of	7	

Not two Blanks to a Prize, and no Deduction.—The first drawn. Blank will be entitled to Five Hundred Dollars.—Orders for Tickets, Wholes & Quarters, receive an immediate attention at the Office of *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER. Prize Tickets in the Harvard College Lottery, received in payment.*

Newport, Feb. 6.

FOR SALE, or LEASE,

A FARM on Point-Judith, in South-Kingstown, late belonging to Mr JAMES ROBINSON of NEWPORT ; containing about Two Hundred Acres of Land, suitable for Dairy, and accommodated with plenty of Wood.—Liberal credit will be given to the purchaser on good security.—If not SOLD by the 1st day of March next, said FARM will be LEASED to a TENANT, well recommended as honest and industrious.—A young Man, with a small family, will be preferred.—To such, good encouragement will be given, as a considerable part of the RENT may be paid in improvements of the Fences and Buildings, and the remainder in the Produce of the Land.

For more particular information of the Terms of Sale or Lease, application may be made to

W. MARCHANT.

Newport, Feb. 6, 1813.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE in Thames-Street, at present occupied by Mr. *John Gibbs.*—Possession given immediately. *Also,* A Bake-House adjoining the same.—Apply to

WM. C. GARDNER.

Newport, Feb. 6.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

ABOUT 26 Acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-House and other buildings thereon, situated in East-Greenwich.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

HUTCHINSON COLE.

North-Kingstown, Feb. 4, 1813.

Right about Face !

ADVENTURERS OF FORTUNE,
And March to the Truly Fortunate
LOTTERY OFFICE of

J. C. SHAW,

Who sells HIGH PRIZES—and there order a Ticket in the PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY, $12,000 Highest Prize—which Lottery will commence drawing on the 12th of Feb, in Boston.

N. B.—A correct List, from the Managers, will be received during the whole time of the drawing, upon which statement, warranted undrawn Tickets may be obtained by application as above.

If you want Money—come and take it.

Present price—Wholes, $5 50
Halves, 2 87.
Quarters, 1 50

But will rise as the drawing progresses.

Newport, Feb 6.

TO LET,

And possession given the 25th of March next.

THE HOUSE and Shop in front, No. 107, Thames-Street, now occupied by Mr. *Nathaniel Sweet.*—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Feb 6.

TO LET,

THE Dwelling-House now occupied by the Subscriber, with the two shops and store, corner of Market-square.—It is one of the best stands in Newport for a Boarding-House, or a Grocery store.—Possession will be given the first day of April next.—For further particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

Who has also TO LET,

A Dwelling-House, opposite the Market, on Newman's Wharf, now occupied by Mr. *Thomas Barnshy*, and is a good stand for a Boarding-House or for a grocery store.—Possession will be given the 21st of April next.—For further particulars, apply as above.

Newport, Feb. 6.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street,—Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

, All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

NEWPORT, sc.—*Supreme Judicial Court, Clerk's Office, county of Newport.*

WHEREAS WILLIAM PULLEN, of Newport in the county of Newport, labourer, has this day filed in said Office the acts and doings of the General Assembly, at their October Session, A D 1812, granting him the benefit of an Act made and passed June 1756, entitled "*An Act for the relief of insolvent Debtors.*"—This is therefore to notify the creditors of the said WILLIAM PULLEN, that they be and appear, if they think fit, at the Supreme Judicial Court, to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the first Monday of March next, to nominate Commissioners to receive and distribute the effects of the said *William Pullen.*

GIDEON PALMER, *Clerk.*

Newport, Feb. 4, 1813

NOTICE

WHEREAS [illegible] COLE, Wife of the Subscriber, having left his House, and [illegible], this is to caution and forbid all persons against trusting said Rebecca, or any of her family, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

SAMUEL COLE.

North-Kingstown, Feb. 1, 1813.

Poetry.

TO A FRIEND.

By Southey.

Enquiring if I would live over my Youth again.

DO I regret the past?
Would I again live o'er
The morning hours of life?
Nay, William! nay, not so!
In the warm joyance of the summer sun
I do not wish again
The changeful April day.
Nay, William! nay, not so!
Safe haven'd from the sea
I would not tempt again
The uncertain ocean's wrath.
Praise be to Him who made me what
I am,
Other I would not be.

Why is it pleasant then to sit and talk
Of days that are no more?
When in his own dear home
The traveller rests at last,
And tells how often in his wanderings
The thought of those far off
Hath made his eyes o'erflow
With no unmanly tears;
Delighted he recalls
Thro' what fair scenes his charmed feet
have trod.
But ever when he tells of perils past,
And troubles now no more,
His eyes most sparkle; and a readier joy
Flows rapid to his heart.

No, William! no, I would not live again
The morning hours of life,
I would not be again
The slave of hope and fear,
I would not learn again
The wisdom by experience hardly
taught.
To me the past presents
No object for regret;
To me the present gives
All cause for full content;
The future,—it is now the cheerful noon,
And on the sunny-smiling fields I gaze
With eyes alive to joy;
When the dark night descends,
I willingly shall close my weary lids
Secure to awake again.

Fresh Goods.

This Day Opened, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his former receipts :—

THREE Bales red, white and yellow FLANNELS, some of which are very fine; two bales low priced Broadcloths, from $ 1 50, to $ 3 per yard, of all colours; one bale Rose Blankets; a handsome assortment of worsted hosiery, bombazetts, wildbores and russeletts, shirting cottons and cotton cambrics, black sattins and twilled lustrings common and fine calicoes.—Also,

2 Bales India Cottons.

All of which can be offered as low as they have been sold in this Town for many years, at wholesale or retail, for Cash only.

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, October 21.

TO LET,

(Possession to be given the 25th of March next.)

THE FARM in Coggeshall's neck, formerly belonging to Dr. Oliphant, with a good House, large barns, and other out buildings, and a valuable privilege of sea manure.—Apply to

THOMAS G. HAZARD.

South-Kingstown, Dec. 10.

PATENT SKY LIGHTS, &c.

This day received, and for Sale by

JOHN B. LYON,

Lyon's Wharf.

A QUANTITY of Patent Sky-lights. He has also for sale, 2500 feet o. Rounsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. Lyon contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note by that time.

Newport, Dec. 18.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executor of the last Will and testament of WILLIAM LEE, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds as the law directs for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to him, request all persons who are indebted to the estate of the testator, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them to him.

WILLIAM LEE, *Executor.*

Newport, Nov. 10, 1812.

Silas Dean.

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTON.
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine.
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of English Goods

Newport, Dec. 19.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles :—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Rattinetts,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do.
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Cloths,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk Twist,	
Long Lawns.	Linens, &c.

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS: being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do. leno,
Birds eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass handkerchiefs,
Plain leno,	
Spotted crape,	Imitation cambrics,
Riddle lappet,	Book muslins,
Seeded books,	India muslins,
Cluster seeded,	Turkey red bandannas,
Patent nett,	
Spidered do.	Mussulipstams,
Veined do.	Bandannas, of all
Sprigg'd purle,	colours, &c. &c.

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in Newport (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious House at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment

Newport, June 20.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Pape, Wool and cotton manufacturing establisuments, have now offeed to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Geenville woks, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Sept. 8.

REGULAR Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY next, Nov. 24th, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Public Auction, in front of No. 2, Market-Square.

AN assortment of GROCERIES and a variety of other articles.—Public Sales will be continued weekly, on each succeeding TUESDAY, if fair weather, if not the first fair day after. Those who may wish to dispose of Goods at Auction, may be assured that every attention will be paid to their interest, at the time and place as above. All Goods sold for cash, the sales will be ready to exhibit, and money paid, on the day succeeding each sale.

Cash advanced if required, and Goods stored in a Fire-proof store.

H. BULL, *Auc'r.*

At Private Sale.

200 M. pine and spruce boards, pine and spruce scantling from 3 by 4 to 6 by 6, cedar and pine clapboards and shingles. locust and cedar posts, a quantity of birch boards and plank, 4, 3 and 2 inch oak, pine and spruce plank, bar iron by the ton, logwood by ton, a large assortment of wrought and cut nails and spikes by the cask, iron shovels by the dozen, pitch and turpentine by the barrel, sheathing boards, nails and paper, roll brimstone by the box, 2 pipes of old Madeira Wine, West-India and New England Rum by the hhd. gin, cogniac, Spanish and rectified Brandy by the pipe, cherry rum by the hhd Teneriffe wine by the qr-cask, 20 bbls green and white coffee, 5 bales upland cotton, souchong tea by the chest, white Brazil sugar by the box, Albany peas by the cask, linseed oil by the bbl. negro head tobacco by the keg, copperas by the barrel, a quantity of Isle of France indigo, mace by the pound, pepper and pimento by the bag, 300 boxes brown soap, and 100 boxes mould candles.

Any of the above articles, together with a general assortment of Groceries at retail

A small assortment of Dry Goods, consisting chiefly of American manufactures, among which are blue and mixed superfine Merino Broadcloths All which will be sold on reasonable terms, by

HENRY BULL & Co.

Newport, Nov 20

Joel Read's

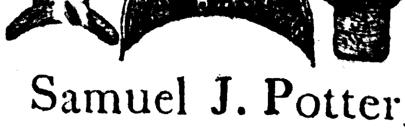
COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES

A SECOND Edition of the *New-England Selection*, or *Plain Psalmodist*, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of *Manning & Loring*, Boston, *John Brewer*, Providence, and Rousmaniere & Barber, *Newport*, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.)

The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single.

JOEL READ.

Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U.S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable		Beavers.
Superfine	do.	Castors.
Common	do.	Do.
Patent elastic silk		Hats.
Plated and Wool		Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE.

On the most reasonable Terms,

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel Ginger and Pearl Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel —*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe-Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 3, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. } MOLASSES.
12 Tierces }
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old Sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf.

Newport, Oct. 10.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reasonable terms; for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado Sugar
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate
194 bales Cassia
16 do Cotton.

Cash, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All Cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

Cranston & Shaw, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit, white kid and beaver do; Lutstrings, well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear Muffs and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by Solomon Townsend & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS

Newport, Nov 20.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for sale,

SCHOOL BOOKS of every kind in use. all of which will be sold by the groce, dozen or single as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are Webster's Spelling-Books; Mavor's and Murray's do; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic, American Preceptor, Morse's and Dwights, Geography; Columbian Orators; Testaments, Murray's English Reader and Sequel, do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Also received,

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper and a few Reams low-priced No 2 and 3 do. Best English and American Letter Paper and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's Rhode-Island Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Book with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates, Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT-STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common brims made in the best manner and which will not crack or fade.

Just received from the Beston Factory.

Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; few dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Some thousand rolls Paper Hangings, suitable for rooms or window curtains

Just received 3 boxes low priced papers.

For sale, as above,

Several hundred Volumes of second-hand BOOKS, consisting of History Voyages Travels Novels, Romances, Plays Poems &c which will be sold for less than half their original Price

Newport, Dec 4, 1812

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ANN BENTLEY, late of Newport, widow deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of the said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims.—That we will attend at our respective Dwellings the time above mentioned, for the purpose aforesaid.

ANTHONY WILBOR }
ABNER HATHAWAY, } *Com'rs*

And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC STALL, *Adm'rs*

Newport, Nov 2, 1812.

Fire Insurance Company.

PROVIDENCE, January 12, 1813.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Providence Dye-House have claimed the sum insured upon their Dye House and Machinery, in Policies No 1194 1269 and 1317, issued by THE PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY the said Property having been consumed by Fire: Notice is hereby given to the Members of the said Fire Insurance Company, that for the purposes of paying the said loss the Board of Directors have made *an Assessment of Two per cent upon the original Amount of the Deposite Notes* in the Funds of said Company, and the several Members thereof are hereby notified to pay their respective proportions of the said Assessment, *within Thirty Days from the Fifteenth Day of January instant*, to the *Treasurer at the Office of the Company*, *in Providence*, at which place may be seen a List of the Names of the Members, and of the amount of their respective assessments, for which purposes the office will be open daily from 9 to 12 A M and 2 to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

The following Extract from the Eighth Article of the Constitution of the Company is published for the Information of the Members :—

"That the Board of Directors shall, with all convenient expedition, after receiving notice of any loss sustained, settle and determine the sum to be paid by the several Members of the Company, as their respective proportions of such loss, and publish the same in such manner as they shall think fit Provided always, That the sum to be paid by each Member shall be in proportion to the original amount of his deposite note or notes—All which sums shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer within Thirty days next after publication of the sum as aforesaid, and in default of such payment the party making such default shall forfeit double the said sum and neglecting to pay the said forfeiture fifty days more, shall and may, by the Directors for the time being be excluded and debarred, and shall lose all benefit and advantage of his, or their insurance or insurances respective and all right to the stock of this Company, and shall, notwithstanding be liable to the payment of the sum pursuant to his or their covenants and engagements contained in these presents."

By Order of the Board of Directors

WILLIAM TOWNSEND *Secretary.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber being authorized by the Secretary of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company* to receive the assessment due from the Members of said Company in Newport, requests them to call on him, at his Shop in Mill-street, and pay their respective assessments within the time prescribed by the 8th Article of the constitution of said Company.

JAMES TOWNSEND.

Newport, Jan. 23.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Jan. 20, 1813.

... WILLIAM G BURROUGHS of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant are hereby notified to appear, if he shall think fit, at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next then and there to shew cause if any they have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June, A D. 1756 entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry*

A BARGAIN.

To be sold at Public Auction, *On WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March*, 1813, *(on the premises) at 1 o'clock P. M. if not previously disposed of at private sale.*

TWO Shares in the *Richmond Cotton Factory*, (late the property of Col. Joseph Tefft, deceased.)—Conditions made known at the time of sale.—For further particulars, enquire of SAMUEL A. TEFFT, Administrator to said Estate.

Richmond, Jan. 9. 1813.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations, Jan. 20, 1813.

THE Creditors of BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act, passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 21, 1813.

THE Creditors of BERNARD HILL, jun of Newport, in the county of Newport, Rope Maker, are hereby notified to appear if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

January 21, 1813.

THE Creditors of BENJAMIN B HOWLAND, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich on the third Monday of February next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*